

INGENIOUS REPORTERS.

THOSE OF CHICAGO ARE BOTH
DETECTIVES AND JOURNALISTS.

They Have Unearthed Most That Is Known
About the Cronin Case and Many Other
Murders—Extraordinary Devices Em-
ployed—Disguised as Women or Priests.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The most successful detectives in this country are the newspaper reporters. In no other city have they done such good work in this line as in Chicago. The young giant of the west is the headquarters of sensational news in this country. It produces more murder mysteries, great crimes and interesting "cases" than the metropolis and all its surrounding cities combined. A look back but a few years calls to mind no end of great cases in Chicago. Besides the Anarchist affair, which was international in its bearings, scores of other crimes or mysteries have attracted attention throughout the country. There was the Jew Mackin election fraud case, which involved the election of a United States senator; the Wilson double murder at Winnetka; the trial and sentence to prison of McGarigle, McDonald and several county commissioners; the sensational escape of McGarigle to Canada; the midnight killing of millionaire Snell; the Eva Mitchell mystery; the Carter divorce case; and last, and perhaps greatest of all, the assassination of Dr. Cronin.

It is a saying among the newspaper men of Chicago that they are no sooner out of one thing than another is ready for them. And this is true. The Anarchist trials were no sooner over than the unfulfilled public officials were brought to the bar of justice. These trials out of the way, the Anarchists were ready for the gallows. Then came the Snell killing and the shooting of millionaire Rawson, and after that the Carter divorce case. The very day the verdict in this case was brought in the body of Dr. Cronin was found in a sewer.

The successful Chicago reporter is more than a newspaper man—he is a detective, a coroner, a policeman; he is almost a judge. Sensational wheat corners and speculative panics which shake up the whole world are among his easiest tasks. When men or women go to Chicago to commit suicide, as they often do, the Chicago reporter welcomes them with all proper hospitality and attention.

In this Cronin case the reporters have discovered about all the evidence there is in the hands of the authorities. It was Gallagher, of The Tribune, who disclosed the nature, source and significance of the bogus dispatches sent out from Toronto announcing Dr. Cronin's arrival there. It was another Tribune man, Sullivan, who gave to the public the facts about Alexander Sullivan's losses in the wheat market. It was Lederer, the Herald artist, who, by promptly and skillfully following up an accidental clew, discovered the scene of the cruel killing at the Carlson cottage. It was another Herald man who hunted among the hundreds of expressmen in the city till he found the one who drove the load of furniture to that bloody little house in the suburbs.

At every stage of this case the reporters have given the police more information than the police have given them, notwithstanding that all the advantages are on the side of the police. When a man has anything to tell he goes straight to the police with it. People are afraid to talk to newspaper men on such matters, because they dislike publicity.

When the police were at their wits' ends for a key to the mystery of the murder of millionaire Snell, a bright reporter worked out a clew which the police had overlooked, and found that the young good-for-nothing, Tascott, was the guilty person. Though not generally known, it is a fact that the newspapers of Chicago have spent thousands of dollars trying to catch Tascott, and in all probability have been closer to him than the police. A Chicago reporter is now en route for China on a Tascott mission, which may or may not justify the expectations of the newspaper which is paying his expenses.

What may be said to have been the beginning of reportorial enterprise in Chicago was a similar trip abroad, made by a representative of The Daily News. The president of a Chicago savings bank had stolen a large sum of money and disappeared. The News reporter shadowed him to Europe, found him and interviewed him. The News was then a young and struggling journal, and this feat materially helped it along the highway to success.

Newspapers are more persistent than the police. Another representative of The News visited Europe while the Anarchists were lying in jail, and by shrewd maneuvering managed to interview the relatives of the accused men on the other side of the water, and even to secure copies of letters which they had written home. In the Tascott case, too, the police appear to have given up long since comprehending the culprit. The newspapers are still at work. The woman with whom young Tascott was infatuated is still under newspaper surveillance.

Not many months ago a young woman, employed by a Chicago newspaper, engaged as servant in the family of Tascott's brother. That newspapers are discreet as well as enterprising is also shown in this case. A reporter spent two months investigating a phase of the Snell mystery which had been neglected, and obtained information which would have created a great sensation if published. But as it was information which possibly could not be substantiated in court, the secret is locked in the breasts of a half dozen persons.

It was a Chicago reporter, Mr. Chapin, then of The Tribune, now of The Times, who performed the unprecedented feat of capturing the sole survivor of a great steamship disaster and of running his

prisoner away out of the reach of other newspaper men. A passenger steamer was lost near Milwaukee. At first it was supposed all on board had perished, but after the lapse of two days one man was picked up and taken ashore. Chapin chartered a tug and took this man to Milwaukee and thence to Chicago and his own home. It is perhaps superfluous to remark that the man was well cared for and thoroughly interviewed. The same Mr. Chapin was lucky enough to catch Mr. Garigle as he landed on Canadian soil. A dozen reporters were skirmishing all through Canada, but Chapin alone was lucky enough, or shrewd enough, to be at the right spot. When Mr. Garigle jumped ashore the first man he saw was this Chicago reporter.

When rich old Mr. Wilson and his wife were found beaten into jelly in their home at Winnetka, near Chicago, the police looked the ground over and concluded they had another first class mystery on their hands. While the police were running around looking for clews a reporter, this Mr. Chapin, found that Neal McKeague, a butcher of the village, had owed Mr. Wilson some money; that he had been the first to discover the bodies, but that he had returned to his shop without saying a word to anybody, served two or three customers, gone by train from Winnetka to Chicago, and called on several acquaintances there without once mentioning the terrible scene of blood his eyes had beheld a few hours before. Naturally concluding that McKeague must be the murderer, Chapin decided to confront him with an accusation. Though well knowing that a man who could commit a crime like this and go about his business as if nothing had happened must be one of the most cruel and desperate of criminals, the reporter faced McKeague alone.

"He was the coolest villain I ever saw," says Mr. Chapin, who is now a Washington correspondent. "He sat on the meat block in his shop, whetting a big carver on his boot leg. I had on my overcoat, with my right hand in the outside pocket grasping a revolver.

"McKeague," I said, "you killed Mr. and Mrs. Wilson."

"I expected to see him jump for me, with that knife aimed at my heart. Instead, he raised the carver, ran his thumb along the edge deliberately and without the quiver of a nerve, and answered:

"Do you think so? Let's see you prove it."

McKeague was arrested, tried and acquitted, though there never was much doubt of his guilt. He led a very wicked life after this, and was finally killed in a brawl out west.

When necessary the Chicago reporter will take desperate chances. He is not afraid to enter a nest of tigers nor to make midnight explorations of dark alleys in the slums. He often pretends to be an officer, and "flashing his star" is a reportorial amusement. Newspaper men who do police work wear stars under the lapels of their coats, the pieces of silver bearing the names of their papers. These stars are open sesame with the police at fires and on similar occasions. Little Charley Seymour, of The Herald, one of the most brilliant reporters in Chicago, has arrested and marched to the station house two or three men simply by momentarily exposing his star and saying, "Come along with me."

Seymour, Ehlert and McHugh, three reporters, were lucky enough to come upon a man whom they suspected of having killed Eva Mitchell. They "flashed their stars" on him, arrested him, took him to the station, locked him up in the "sweat box," and interviewed him to their hearts' content before the man suspected they were anything but officers of the law, and before the police knew what was going on in their own domicile.

While at work on this same case Reporter McHugh had a remarkable experience. A Spaniard who had his bed in the loft of the Chicago university, founded by Stephen A. Douglas, but now abandoned and vacant, was suspected of complicity in the murder. McHugh procured the murdered girl's dress and hat and carried them late one night to the university building.

Effecting an entrance by means of a window, he disrobed and put on the girl's clothing. Thus attired he groped his way up four or five flights of stairs to the attic, burst open the door of the Spaniard's room and stood before the man in the habiliments of the dead. The effect was startling. Throwing up his hands in despair, the Spaniard called to Eva for mercy. No other proof of his guilt was obtained, however, and he was never arrested. Nor was the mystery ever cleared up.

Newspapers and newspaper men do not always succeed. The managing editor of a Chicago paper gave a reporter a thousand dollars and carte blanche to go to Kansas to get, buy or steal an interview with Sarah Dodge, the spinster who had killed a prominent man named Babcock, her false lover. The reporter assumed the disguise of a traveling preacher, and failed. Then he tried bribery and failed again. Love nor religion nor money could open the mouth of Sarah Dodge. Before the escape of McGarigle a city editor had had the jail and McGarigle's house watched for three weeks, in anticipation of such an event. Through a misunderstanding the guard was not at his post the night of the escape.

Speaking of a reporter assuming the disguise of a minister of the gospel reminds me of a feat performed by Reporter Seymour, already mentioned. An imprisoned suspect had resisted all efforts of the police and the newspaper men to induce him to confess. Seymour happened to know of a renegade clergyman who lived far out on the West Side.

Though discarded by his church he continued to wear the garb of a priest, and spent his time in drinking saloons and other bad company. Seymour found this renegade and induced him to go to the station house and take the confession of the suspect. The confession, as it turned out, was not of great importance, but that did not detract from the brilliancy of the feat, from the detective-reporter point of view.

WALTER WELLMAN.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

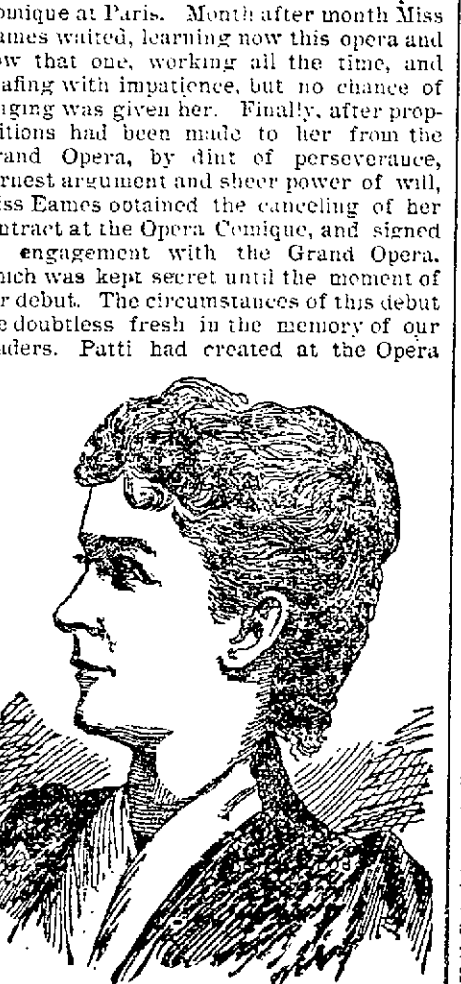
MISS EMMA EAMES.

The New American Prima Donna Who Recently Made Her Debut in Paris.

The debut of Miss Emma Eames, the new American prima donna, has been literally the great event of the musical season in Paris this year, writes Theatrical Child in Harper's Weekly. Within a few weeks her name has become famous, while her splendid voice and perfect method have established her artistic reputation on a basis of absolute solidity. Miss Eames is an artist who owes every thing to her art and to her will, and nothing to intrigue, influence or favoritism. The story of her life is as simple and radiant as the lady herself.

Miss Eames was born in Boston. Her mother, who is a distinguished amateur musician, was the first to discover that Emma was gifted with the rare treasure of a voice, and the first to train that voice with the care that it deserved. Then Mrs. Eames brought her daughter to Paris, and placed her in the hands of that distinguished teacher, Mme. Marchesi, in whose school she made very rapid progress. Thanks to her mother's intelligent care, her voice had never been deformed nor strained; it had no "holes" in it, to use a professional familiar term; it needed only to be developed and brought out. After a period of study at Mme. Marchesi's school Miss Eames, being ready to begin the great battle of her professional career, went to Brussels, hoping to make a debut at the Theatre de la Monnaie. The opportunity did not present itself; several times Miss Eames might have made a debut in an understudy, but the eminent director of the Conservatoire of Brussels, M. Gevaert, dissuaded her. "You have a voice and talent," M. Gevaert used to say to her, "give you the first place in your profession; you must make your debut as a prima donna and not otherwise. If you begin as an understudy you will remain an understudy."

The next experience was an engagement at one hundred dollars a month at the Opera Comique at Paris. Month after month Miss Eames waited, learning now this opera and now that one, working all the time, and chafing with impatience, but no chance of singing was given her. Finally, after propitiations had been made to her from the Grand Opera, by dint of perseverance, earnest argument and sheer power of will, Miss Eames obtained the canceling of her contract at the Opera Comique, and signed an engagement with the Grand Opera, which was kept secret until the moment of her debut. The circumstances of this debut are doubtless fresh in the memory of our readers. Patti had created at the Opera



MISS EMMA EAMES, THE NEW AMERICAN PRIMA DONNA.

Gounod's Romeo et Juliette, and sang the role for a short season. Then through protection and influence, a certain Mademoiselle Darcey sang the role of Juliette, but so badly that there was an outcry and a demand for a new Juliette. Then Miss Eames made her debut, one of the most completely triumphant that we have seen. The freshness and power of her voice were only equaled by the excellence of her method and the extreme sensitiveness of her acting. As for her beauty, there was but one opinion: here, indeed, was the ideal Juliette. The next morning the critics were all enthusiastic in their praise and Miss Eames was immediately adopted as a charming idol by the Parisian musical public.

In Miss Eames there are two distinct personages, the woman and the artist. The artist belongs to the public and to the theater; the woman lives entirely aloof from the theater, and all that is connected with the stage and things stagey. Our picture shows the woman, tall, slender, proportioned with the liliac elegance of Watteau's figures, very supple and lithe in all her movements, having in her presence and in her walk something of the imposing rhythm and flowing line of the suave maidens who animate Botticelli's frescoes. The head, on the other hand, is quite modern, both in the features and in the vivacity of the expression; is a beautiful American head, fine, pure, and delicate in aspect, clean-cut like a cameo, and crowned with a wavy mass of crisp brown hair. Miss Eames' eyes are blue-gray; her complexion has the clearness and freshness of virginal youth; her expression, while full of will and strength of character, is still that of a maiden who might repeat every morning the prayer that the ancients used to address to Venus: "Grant that I may do nothing that is not agreeable, and say nothing that will give displeasure."

Miss Eames lives very modestly with her mother in a simple flat in the Rue Bossiere. Her engagement at the Opera, at present at least, is more glorious than remunerative, a phenomenon due to the inexperience of the debutante and to the smartness of the managers. Time, however, will soon modify this state of affairs. Miss Eames is about to make her second debut as Marguerite in "Faust." She will then sing "Sigurd," and next year she will create at Paris the role of Desdemona in Verdi's "Otello." In Miss Eames' singing room are two photographs which show very highly as souvenirs and landmarks in her young career. One is a photograph of the director of the Conservatoire of Brussels, with this inscription: "A Miss Eames, a qu'il profit plus bel avenir, son affectueux dévouement, Gevaert, Mai, 1888." The other is a photograph of the author of "Faust," with these words written upon it: "A ma charmante petite Juliette Eames, Ch. Gounod, 13 Mars, 1888. Debut a l'Opera."

MANSFIELD BACK AGAIN.

He Chats of His Reception Abroad and of His Plans for the Coming Season.

Richard Mansfield arrived from England the other day on the Adriatic, and in the afternoon he was seen at his apartments by a New York Tribune reporter. He was looking hale and hearty. With him was Lieutenant Colonel Nugent, C. B., of the British army, who distinguished himself during the recent Egyptian difficulties, and is on his way to Bermuda. He was a fellow-passenger on the Adriatic. Mr. Mansfield said that he would soon be off for the

mountains if the weather continued so hot. In reply to inquiries he said that the contract to play "Richard III." at Palmer's Theater had been signed, and an engagement of six or eight weeks would be played there after his Boston season at the Globe Theater, which opens in October.

He did not think of again presenting "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," but he might do so. Besides leading Shakespearean roles, he will produce two or three new pieces, one of which is by Robert Buchanan. He was not ready to tell their titles, however. In regard to his English experience, Mr. Mansfield said that it had been beyond all expectation satisfactory and successful. "Of course," he added, "there were some little incidents and accidents, amusing and otherwise, as, for instance, in the case of one of the performances of 'Richard III.' when Mr. Irving was present, I was struck on the head with a sword by a standard-bearer who stood six feet two in his stockings. The man was near-sighted. His sword cut through my wig and laid the scalp open to the bone, causing a stream of blood to run down over my face. At the moment the house seemed to think it a part of the programme, but when I did not respond to the call questions were asked, and after it became known that I was pretty badly hurt many stayed to inquire about my condition."

"One of the most pleasant incidents of my stay in England occurred a short time before I came away at a dinner in Twickenham at the house of the Dowager Lady Freuke. She and her family have always been enthusiastic patrons of the drama, and on this occasion, after making a neat little speech, she made me a present of a splendid pair of shoe buckles, which had belonged to Edmund Kean. She had lent them, she said, at one time to E. A. Sothern to use in 'David Garrick,' but determined to give them to the actor who should please her best in a Shakespearean part. I am sorry my boxes are not here that I might show you the buckles."

AMONG THE PLAYERS.

Marguerite Fealy has joined Lizzie Evans' forces.

"Bluebeard, Jr." will be seen at Nible's, New York, for a long run.

William Ford has been engaged as Agnes Herndon's leading support.

Charles Bowser is rehearsing his "Check" company at Stamford, Conn.

Ellie Wilson will be a member of the "Jim, the Penman" company.

The actors—except the English colony—were almost unanimous for John L.

Frank Lawton has been secured for "A Hole in the Ground" for next season.

Besides "Fine Feathers," Lizzie Evans has a new comedy from the German for next season.

Manager E. D. Stair, of "Trixie" and "Clup o' the Old Block," is spending the summer at Toledo, O.

W. G. Smyth, of "The Burglar," managed the original production of "Editha's Burglar" some five years ago.

Maud E. Hall, a well-known amateur of New Orleans, has been put in the cast of "A Possible Case" by Manager J. M. Hill.

It is said that J. M. Hill has a new dramatic prodigy who is to eclipse Margaret Mather in tragic roles. Her name is Gladys Orme, and she is only fifteen.

Gladys Rankin occupied a box at the first production of "The Burglar" at the Madison Square Theater. Sidney Drew gazed at her so intently on several occasions during the performance that he forgot his lines.

Maurice Barrymore is engaged to A. M. Palmer for the coming season, and will have the choice of parts. If he doesn't like any of them, he doesn't have to play at all, now that Mr. Palmer has sold Captain Swift.

Under the original agreement, Barrymore could take his choice between the leading part in any new piece that might be produced and playing Swift.

Now he must either accept the "leads" at the Madison Square or walk around.

Miss Lizzie Evans has purchased all the one and three-act comedies brought to this country by Nat Behrens. She intends having them translated and produced in first-class theaters only. They were each read carefully by a competent German translator, and pronounced to be brilliant and sparkling comedies. Miss Evans also purchased all the music that Mr. Behrens had on hand, and which is all new to America. It will be heard in the comedies.

Ida Mullie, who is everywhere known as being a bright and clever actress and a fine vocalist, is at present playing the principal role in "Sad Pasha," which was performed in New York by Helen Dugmoor. Miss Mullie has given to the part a clew and spirit that were rather lacking before she took hold. Miss Mullie has not yet fully decided about going starring in her own play, "Little Miss Volney." She has so many good offers of salaried engagements that she is half inclined not to take chances all by herself at present.

Sunday night, July 14, "Bluebeard, Jr." began its sixth week at the Chicago Opera House. There is no evidence of a falling off in percentage. The new features introduced in the second edition have furnished an additional interest to the superb production. Mr. Braham should be congratulated upon his musicianly work in the latest version of the piece. "The Dude Brigade," "The Oriental Swell," "June Skies" and the "Army So Grand," the two latter new solos sung by Miss Lily Post, have already become popular. The changes made by the comedians have been for the better. New members in the ballet have been well received. On Thursday night the fifteenth performance of the piece was given. Souvenirs were presented on that occasion.

AQUATIC SPORTS.

Fox will row in the senior singles from the Whinnipeg club this year, and will enter in the doubles also.

Hanlan has contracted to row a match with Peterson at Salt Lake. Peterson is a third-rate professional.

The Atlantic eight-oared shell crew are taking a week's rest, after which they will resume work for the National.

Oarsmen from the Farragut, Pullman, Froop, and Union clubs are taking their exercise every evening on Lake Calumet, Chicago Harb.

The Larche senior crew includes Libby, bow; Taylor, second; Daniels, third, and Gieskopf, stroke. Muchmore rows double with Charles Libby.

The Westerns, of St. Louis, have won the six-oared barge championship from the other rowing clubs of the Bridge City. The Modoc club did not compete.

Captain Thos. of the Pullman club, has a six-oared barge crew in training. It is composed chiefly of new material, but is warranted to go fast and keep at it.

The entries for the National Association go to W. Howard Gibson, Washington, D. C.; those for the Mississippi Valley Association to Everett C. Brown, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

A cablegram says that since Psotta has been beaten the British papers jump on him and try to make the contest a fiasco, but he gave them a bad fright. If it had not been for his release after winning the second race the result would probably have been different.

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TO RESIGN IN OCTOBER.

RUMOR HAS IT THAT MR. BLAINE IS TO LEAVE THE CABINET.

Although the Best of Feeling Exists Between the President and His Premier. Too Much Red Tape in Making Purchases for the Navy—Army Officers Concocting a Scheme to Prevent Despatch—A New Coal Station in Samoan Waters.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The Sunday Herald, speaking of President Harrison's proposed visit to Bar Harbor and Secretary Blaine's probable resignation, says: "The president last Friday had under consideration certain matters connected with the department of state, but declined to act conclusively upon them before having a personal conference with Secretary Blaine. In answer to inquiries regarding a prospective date for that conference, he said he expected to meet Mr. Blaine about the middle of August. And in answer to further inquiries regarding the reports of Mr. Blaine's resignation, he said he had no definite information regarding Mr. Blaine's intentions in that respect. The conference did not relate to appointments or American politics, but entirely to foreign affairs, and the inference impressed upon the minds of the president's interviewers was that as regards Mr. Blaine the most cordial relations existed between him and his premier in matters relating to the latter's department. As regards Mr. Blaine's resignation no doubt exists in the minds of those best informed that he will give up his portfolio on or about the 1st of October proximo."

The New Order of Purchase.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—A Sunday journal here says: "The new order of purchase which went into effect July 1 is not meeting with much favor with the disbursing officer of the navy. A paymaster who is now on duty at the navy yard, New York, relates the amount of red tape necessary to procure a single article on board ship. Suppose that a paper of tacks is wanted on board a United States ship on a foreign station, the following is the routine actually required under general order No. 48: Four requisitions are made out, which are signed as follows: Officer making the requisition, 4 times; captain, 8; paymaster, 8; and admiral, 4. Bids are sent out to five merchants, which are signed by the pay officer 5 times; merchants bidding, 5; acceptance of bid, paymaster, 1. Bills are then made out in quintuplicate and are signed by the captain 5 times; paymaster, 10; senior officer of the board of inspection, 5; and the person receiving the money, 5. A report is attached by the senior officer of the board of survey, in duplicate two signatures, and the officer who has made the requisition signs a receipt on the bill five times when it is complete, with sixty-two signatures. This is called simplification of methods and protecting the government by a so-called system of checks and balances. In view of all these unnecessary number of vouchers, it would seem the embodiment of good sense to return to the old system."

To Prevent Desertion.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Army officers are thinking of some way to prevent desertion which of late years seems to be on the increase. Some time ago it was stated, upon what was deemed excellent authority, that President Harrison would issue a proclamation giving general amnesty to all deserters, such as was done when Gen. Grant was president in 1872. But up to this writing the order has not appeared, although Senator Plumb and others of its advocates have received assurance from the president that it will be done. To the averaging layman the issuing of such an order looks like putting a premium on desertion. But the promoters of this idea argue that there are thousands of young men in the west who enlisted under assumed names, and then, tiring of the service, deserted; that this fact still hangs over them and acts as a bar to their business prospects in the future for fear of some day being hauled up by the military authorities. In order to prevent possible re-enlistment of men who have deserted from the army three or four times, it is now proposed to adopt an old custom that formerly prevailed in the army. When a recruit now presents himself to the surgeons and is passed, the doctor will proceed to vaccinate him upon a certain portion of the body, which will, of course, be known to the army surgeons. Should this man desert the service and present himself at some recruiting rendezvous under an assumed name, as is done nearly every week, the fact that he is a deserter from the army will be clearly established. By the adoption of this simple method it is believed that the great evil of desertion which has become such a source of worry and trouble to the officers will be mitigated, if not finally wiped out.

Gun for Experimental Purposes.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—One of the results of the recent deliberations of the ordnance and fortification board was a decision to build a ten-inch wire-wound gun for experimental purposes. This recommendation has been approved, and the ordnance department has issued advertisements for proposals to furnish the necessary castings and forgings. The work of fabrication will be performed at the Watervliet arsenal. Advertisements have also been issued for 100 seven-inch and fifty eleven-inch steel shells.

Survey for a New Wharf.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—A survey for a new wharf at the harbor of Pago Pago, Samoa, where this government will establish a coaling station, has been made and the report is now on its way to the navy department. Congress appropriated \$100,000 for the establishment of a coaling station at this point and the erection of the necessary buildings. It is the purpose of the government to have at least 10,000 tons of coal there at times.

Appointed a Special Duty.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Upon the rest of the state department Secretary of the navy has detailed Lieut. Adolph Marx, a resident of this city, to special duty in the state department connected with the preparation of the report on the recent expedition held at Pine, Australia. Lieut. Marx is out as naval representative and has rendered most efficient aid

to the commissioners. He personally superintended the preparation of the American exhibits and received an autograph letter from the director general, thanking him on behalf of the government for the efficient manner in which he performed his duty. This new duty of Lieut. Marx's will continue until November, by which time it is hoped the report will be in such shape that it can readily be sent to congress the following month.

Appointed Special Policemen.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—With a view to giving the members of the watch force of the treasury ample authority in cases of emergency the district commissioners have appointed all the watchmen special policemen. It frequently happens that the services of a policeman are badly needed about the department, and to avoid disputes which might otherwise arise if arrests were made without receiving proper authority, this course has been deemed the wisest to pursue. Accordingly the chief watchman, Capt. H. A. Colough, and his entire force of twenty-two men were commissioned and sworn in as policemen.

The Charleston's Commanding Officer.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—It is understood that Capt. J. Crittenden Watson, of the navy, now residing in San Francisco, will be the commanding officer of the Charleston when she is finally accepted by the government. Word has been received from the contractors that the repairs which were necessitated from the first trial will be completed in about seven weeks, at which time the second official trial will take place. The Charleston never had a contractor's trial at sea, but was tested for speed and horse power tied up to the dock. The San Francisco, the other new steel cruiser building on the Pacific coast, will be launched about Oct. 1. In the meanwhile the government penalty of \$50 per day for every day the vessel is delayed is still being paid into the treasury by the Union Iron works, of San Francisco, and it is to their interest from a financial point of view at least, to hurry up the work on the ship.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—There will be a vacancy on the 29th of next August in the corps of army chaplains, caused by the retirement of Post Chaplain George W. Collier, and there have already been filed at the war department 250 applications for this position.

Disasters Storm.

LANCASTER, O., July 22.—Saturday one of the most disastrous storms ever known in the Hocking Valley culminated in the breaking of Sharp's dam at Sugar Grove, on the Hocking canal. The dam held in store a large body of water that supplied the lower levels of the canal. The heavy rains had filled the reservoir to the banks, when suddenly the dam gave way and with a mighty roar the sea of water went out through the valley, taking with it every movable object. For twenty miles the soil is ploughed up. Trees, fences, crops and hundreds of head of live stock have been swept away. No lives were lost, because the people had taken warning and because the houses are situated on the bluff that overlooks the valley. But the canal for miles is a wreck and thousands of feet of railroad track are washed away. At Athens the Cincinnati, Washington and Baltimore and Hocking Valley railroad tracks are carried away, and trains will be delayed several days. Roads and bridges are annihilated, and the whole valley for miles looks like a dry water course. Competent judges place the loss in the hundreds of thousands.

A Counterfeiter Arrested.

FRANKFORT, Ind., July 22.—John Wilhelm, a prominent young merchant of Forest, this county, was arrested on a charge of counterfeiting. For several weeks complaint has been made of the circulation of the "queer" in this locality, and recently Officers Bird and Thatcher, of this city, began an investigation. Concealed in Wilhelm's smoke house were found a half dozen sets of molds and numerous coins in quarters, halves and dollars. When arrested at his place of business a few hours later Wilhelm denied all knowledge, but when asked to explain his possession of the molds he weakened. Ten dollars of the bogus article were found in his pocket. Wilhelm is about 30 years old and highly connected, his father being one of the richest men in Clinton county. While the prisoner denies that others are concerned with him, he is doubtless but one of a gang operating through this section of the state.

Cut His Sister's Head Open.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 22.—James Marlowe attacked his half sister, Mrs. Esther Lyman, with an ax early this morning because she refused to lend him some money. He cut her head open and then beat and kicked her so that she is not expected to live. He gave himself up to the police. Mrs. Lyman, who is white, married a negro recently, but does not live with him.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Detroit will open her mammoth international exposition building in September next. Over \$100,000 in premiums will be distributed.

The Pittsburg Baseball club will play on their own grounds again on Thursday, playing three games each with the other seven clubs.

W. G. Montgomery has been sentenced to fifteen years for killing his sweetheart, Irene Kittson, in Louisville, Ky., in 1887. Montgomery has had three trials.

Russell Harrison is having a right royal good time dining and winning with the English nobility. The Prince of Wales is included among his more particular friends.

The Prince of Wales will present his daughter with a diamond and pearl necklace as her wedding on Saturday next to the Earl of Life. The Shah of Persia will make a valuable present also.

Judge Ewing, of Pittsburg, declines to reopen license court. It is generally believed now that the other judges will act in a similar manner, so that Allegheny county people will be compelled to get along with the same number of saloons that have had full sway for the past three or four months.

A couple, 73 years of age, suicided at Rockford, Ill., Saturday. They had been in poor health for some time past, and becoming tired of life they walked together to the river, tied their arms together and jumped in. Their bodies were found four miles below where they jumped in.

Weather Forecast.

Fair, followed by showers Monday night; warmer; variable winds.

DENOUNCING THE DOCTOR.

THE M'DOW VERDICT THE SUBJECT OF DISCUSSION AT CHARLESTON.

Dr. Vedder Says the Crowning Catastrophe of the City Came from Its Hall of Justice—Dr. Pinckney Says the Murderer Pollutes the Land and the Blood Stain Cannot be Obliterated Until it is Washed Out by the Blood of Him That Shed It.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 22.—The M'Dow verdict was the subject of the discourses in most of the pulpits here Sunday. Dr. Vedder, at the old Huguenot Protestant church, alluding to the verdict, said: "Our city, so long and so worthily the pride of those whose birthplace it is, or who have learned to love and call it home, never more dear than amid the calamities with which it was visited, no more worthy of honor than from the spirit with which they were borne, and the strength with which their desolations were repaired, had already passed into popular literature as the 'City of Disaster.' When its crowning catastrophe came from its hall of justice, whether or not the judgment there rendered was technically warranted—and it was reached by some at least—of unimpeachable integrity; some, at least, who might have been mistaken—I think they were—but who would not knowingly be unjust or untrue, yet there cannot be a doubt that a very large and influential portion of our community, and well nigh our whole land, hold it to have been there demonstrated that Charleston holds nothing more cheap than human life; that truth has been stricken down in what should have been its very citadel; that one whose loss was a public calamity has been stealthily done to death under circumstances that sicken the heart which bears the recital of them, whilst the wanton and worthless 'slayer' goes forth not only unscathed of penalty, but applauded by some as a well-doer. This is the verdict of a very extended and outspoken public sentiment."

At Grace Episcopal church, the fashionable church of the city, the Rev. Dr. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney said: "Life is far too cheap in our land. It is sacrificed with a recklessness which would not be tolerated in England, or any other civilized land where God's law is known. The result of the recent trial in this city seems to fall very far short of any measure of homicide. It has failed to condemn crime, to vindicate God's law or to protect human life against the murderous pistol. That a human life has been taken by violence is an acknowledged fact and the tribunals of justice have no word of censure for the deed. The slayer is restored to his place without condemnation of any sort, without fine, imprisonment or any legal disapproval of the wrong. The murderer pollutes the land beyond all other evil deeds and leaves an indelible stain in God's sight. Nor can this blood stain be obliterated until it is washed out with the blood of him that shed it."

"Mercy to the murderer is cruelty to the community. Every deed of violence, whether murder, or manslaughter, or mob law, becomes the seed of future crime unless repressed by the majesty of the law."

Hobnobbing With the President.

DEER PARK, July 22.—The president proposes to make a lengthy stay here unless some unforeseen circumstance should arise to call him back to Washington. On the trip from Washington the president invited the several newspaper representatives aboard to join him in his private car, after passing Washington Junction. This courtesy was duly acknowledged and for over an hour the newspaper men enjoyed the hospitality of the president and Mrs. Harrison. The president took occasion to assure his guests that he would be pleased to have them call upon him at his cottage and he promised to furnish them with all legitimate information bearing upon public affairs that may arise during his sojourn here. He related numerous amusing incidents of his career since he entered the White House, showing that the president's official life is not altogether an unhappy one, and that he has a keen appreciation of wit and humor. Arrangements are making for a grand ball at the hotel in honor of the president and Mrs. Harrison.

Laid Out by the Strangler.

MILWAUKEE, July 22.—The Athletic Baseball park was the scene of a catch-as-catch-can wrestling match Sunday afternoon between Evan Lewis, the stranger, and Charles Green, heavy-weight champion of England. The stranger laid out the Englishman in three straight rounds, getting two points down in the first round in two minutes. In the second he worked one hour and three minutes to down the Englishman, and in the third he downed him in three minutes. Tom Connors and McMillan were Green and Lewis' seconds, respectively.

A Brakeman Killed.

MEADVILLE, Pa., July 22.—Amos C. Macaulay, aged 27 years, of Atlantic, Pa., a brakeman on the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad, fell between the cars while his train was nearing the station at this place Sunday and was instantly killed.

Two Men Killed.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 22.—Two men were struck and killed by the Western express in South Harrisburg this morning. One was about 30 and the other about 20 years old. The address "John Kaiser, Jersey City," was found in the pocket of one of the men.

Drowned in a Brook.

LOWELL, Mass., July 22.—George Cyr and a boy named Fortier, each aged 14 years, were drowned while trying to wade across the brook at Willowdale yesterday. Charley Cyr, who was with them, escaped.

An Aged Couple Burned to Death. POTTSVILLE, Pa., July 22.—Michael McGrath and his wife, an aged couple, perished in their burning dwelling, near Frackville. The house was remote from any other and help could not arrive in time for the rescue of the inmates.

Colored Man Drowned.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—A special to The Enquirer from Beach Haven, N. J., says Ellis Jacobs, colored, of Washington, D. C., was drowned there while bathing.

A DESPERATE CHARACTER.

A Colored Man, 60 Years Old, Shoots Two Men and Two Boys.

CHICAGO, July 22.—Henry Nutt, a colored man, 60 years old, shot two men and two boys Saturday night. During the day he had some words with Mrs. Moore, his boarding house keeper. When Ed. Johnson, her stepson, came home she complained of Nutt's conduct, and Johnson upbraided Nutt. Nutt drew his 44-caliber revolver and promptly opened fire. The first ball grazed Johnson's thigh and the second hit Thomas Watson, shattering the shin bone. Nutt then ran into the street and was pointed out to Officer Daniel Shea. The policeman gave chase, and Nutt turned and fired two shots in quick succession. The first missed the officer, but hit a little colored boy named Ira Mitchell under the left eye. The wound is not dangerous. The second shot also missed its mark, but was fired at such close quarters that the blaze from the mouth of the pistol burned the officer's eyebrows. The bullet hit another boy about a block away. Nutt was not disposed to yield his liberty, and finding his weapon empty, began a terrific struggle with the officer, biting, scratching and kicking with all his might. He succeeded in getting the officer's thumb between his teeth, and it was not until the policeman pushed his own revolver down the negro's throat and told him he would kill him unless he became quiet that he finally concluded to submit. He was then taken to the station. An examination of Shea's thumb showed that it had been nearly severed from the hand.

400 BUILDINGS BURNED

AND GREAT DISTRESS PREVAILS AMONG THE PEOPLE.

Sir Charles Russell Addresses a Political Meeting—Russians Collecting Deserting Soldiers Who Leave the Bulgarian Army—Henry George on the High Seas on His Way Home—Boulanger, Dillon and Rochefort Issue a Manifesto.

LONDON, July 22.—Sir Charles Russell and Mr. Asquith, both counsel for the Parliaments before the special commission, and who withdrew because of Judge Hannen's ruling, addressed a political meeting at Hampstead Saturday, but made no reference to the work of the commission.

Collecting Deserting Soldiers.

At Demirech, near Adrianople, Russian agents are collecting the soldiers who desert from the Bulgarian army at different points along the frontier. The Russians pay them liberally, give them alluring promises of early employment and thus encourage desertions all over Bulgaria. Just what object the Russians seek to accomplish by this manoeuvre is not quite clear, but that it is not dictated by a friendly feeling toward the government at present in power in Bulgaria is well understood in that country. The matter has been brought to the attention of the Bulgarian representative at St. Petersburg with instructions to request an explanation and will be made the subject of diplomatic negotiations.

Henry George Sails for Home.

Henry George sailed from Liverpool for New York on the Umbria Saturday, friends from London, Birmingham, Reading, Glasgow and other parts of the kingdom accompanying him on board the steamer to say their last farewells. The whole party were photographed on board just before the steamer left her dock. Mr. George addressed a crowded and enthusiastic gathering of his admirers in the Liverpool rotunda Friday, where he was ably seconded by Mr. William Lloyd Garrison, who also spoke.

Another Manifesto.

LONDON, July 22.—Messrs. Boulanger, Dillon and Rochefort were out yesterday in a manifesto to their fellow-countrymen, in which they denounce the calumnies of ministers, who, as they say, have themselves been convicted of perjuries. They assert that the ministers have been making desperate attempts to extort from army officers, former subordinates of Gen. Boulanger, charges of one sort or another against him, and that they are even now using the public funds to obtain against the general perjured testimony from jail birds and convicts.

The manifesto continues: They appealed to the penal code, but brought absolutely nothing against us. If they could have obtained the most trivial proof of misconduct on our part it is not likely that they would risk as they are risking now, the prosecution of the assize court by negotiating with forgers to furnish evidence against us. It is to you, fellow-countrymen, that we appeal to judge between us and this gang of thieves. We await with serene confidence the sentence from which these bandits, who even now feel it coming, vainly endeavor to escape. Long live the honest republic.

Over Four Hundred Buildings Burned.

VIENNA, July 22.—A disastrous conflagration occurred yesterday in the town of Paks, on the Danube, in Hungary. Over four hundred houses, including several public buildings, were destroyed. Great distress prevails among the inhabitants, a large proportion of whom are left without shelter.

International Labor Congress.

PARIS, July 22.—The international labor congress held a session to-day and Mr. Bowen, of the American Knights of Labor, made a speech explaining the operation of the trusts and pointing out the dangers with which they threatened workingmen everywhere. The congress passed a series of resolutions, requesting all governments to oppose monopolies in raw materials and urging workingmen to organize against trusts. The next session of the congress will be held in Brussels.

In Favor of the Eight Hour Scheme.

The Marxist congress decided to hold a demonstration in every country in Europe and in America in favor of eight hours for a working day. The day for the demonstration is fixed for May 1, 1890.

Adjourned Without Action.

NEW YORK, July 22.—The meeting of Anarchists called for the purpose of deciding whether Herr Most should be pronounced a traitor to the cause or not was very meagerly attended, and after some speeches had been made denouncing Most in severe terms the meeting adjourned without action.

A Peculiar Will.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 22.—Mrs. Mary Ann Schaub, an aged German lady who has lived in Nashville for the past sixty years, died of old age at her home in the northern suburbs of the city, where she has lived alone for nearly fifty years. Her will was probated here Saturday. She had surrounded herself by a number of dogs and cats and had accumulated a handsome property valued at about \$6,000. In her will she provides that a sufficient sum shall be reserved from her personal effects to maintain two of these dogs in comfort as long as they live and especially orders one bed and clothing for occupancy. A young lady whom she adopted is made secondary beneficiary on the condition that she will live in the house and care for the dogs for a period of eight years. If at the end of this time her task has been dutifully performed, she shall come into possession of the entire property.

Negotiating for Breweries.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 22.—Mr. Lynde and C. N. Nader, representatives of the English brewery syndicate, are here negotiating for the purchase of the Schmidt and Lauer breweries, each valued at \$1,000,000. The correspondence has been in progress for several weeks and the parties have about come to terms. The Schmidt brewery, which the syndicate seems most anxious to secure, was established twenty years ago on a capital of \$1,000. Its annual profits are now estimated at over \$100,000.

Circus Followers Convicted.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 22.—The two circus followers, who were arrested at Barry, Ill., in an attempt to rob the postoffice, had their trial in the United States court and were convicted. Sentence is withheld pending the hearing of a motion for a new trial. They gave their names as John Keener and Frank C. Stanton. Most likely a rehearing will be refused, in which event they will be sentenced to-day.

Livery Stable and Contents Burned.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Moses Willis' livery stable, Nos. 304, 306 and 308 East Eleventh street, was burned at 4 o'clock Sunday morning, with 125 horses, 50 vehicles, a quantity of feed and other contents. Loss, \$60,000. One fireman was injured by falling walls, and many had narrow escapes. Occupants of adjoining tenement houses were got out by the police amid great confusion.

Attacked by a Shark.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 22.—Ed. Roe, a young Englishman, while swimming in Cumberland sound with fifteen other boys from Fealland, was caught by a shark, which bit off the calf of one of his legs. Roe was taken into a boat at once, but died before medical assistance could be obtained. This is the first instance known of a shark attacking a man in these waters.

The New Discovery

You have heard your neighbors and friends talking about it. You may yourself be one of the many who know from personal experience just how good a thing it is. If you have tried it you are one of its staunch friends, because the wonderful thing about it is that when once given a trial Dr. King's New Discovery ever after holds a place in the house. If you are afflicted with a cough, cold or any throat, lung or chest trouble, secure a bottle at once and give it a fair trial. It is guaranteed every time, or money refunded. Trial bottles free at Baltzly's.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers, who have consumption if they will send me their express and postoffice address. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. C. 181 Pearl street, New York.

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething, is the prescription of one of the best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. During the process of teething its value is incalculable. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhoea, griping in the bowels, and wind-colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price 25 cents a bottle.

That Cankerous Old Woman

Described in the nursery ball who "lived upon nothing but victuals and drink," and yet "would never be quiet," was undoubtedly troubled with chronic indigestion. Her victuals, like those of many other elderly persons whose digestive powers have become impaired, didn't agree with her. This was before the era of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, or some one of her numerous friends and relatives would undoubtedly have persuaded her to try the great specific for dyspepsia, constipation and biliousness. This would have been a measure of self-protection on her part, for she would soon have been cured and ceased to disturb her with her clamor. The most obstinate cases of indigestion, with its attendant heartburn, flatulence, constant uneasiness of the stomach and of the nerves, are completely overcome by this sovereign remedy. Chills and fever and bilious remittent, rheumatism and kidney troubles are also relieved by it.

Hunger is the Best Sauce.

As a rule a person who has a good appetite has good health. But how many there are who enjoy nothing they eat, and sit down to meals only as an unpleasant duty. Nature's antidotes for this condition are so happily combined in Hood's Sarsaparilla that it soon restores good digestion, creates an appetite, and renovates and vitalizes the blood so that the beneficial effect of good blood is imparted to the whole body. Truly hunger is the best sauce, and Hood's Sarsaparilla induces hunger.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

A Sound Legal Opinion

E. Bainbridge Mundy, Esq., county attorney of Clay county, Texas, says: "I have used Electric Bitters with most happy results. My brother also was very low with malarial fever and jaundice, but was saved by timely use of this medicine. Am satisfied it saved his life. D. I. Wilcoxson, of Horse Cave, Ky., adds a like testimony, saying 'he positively believes he would have died had it not been for Electric Bitters.' This great remedy will ward off as well as cure all malarial disorders and for kidney, liver and stomach diseases has no equal. Price 50c. and \$1 per bottle, at Baltzly's."

To Our Readers.

The question is often asked by our neighbors, Where I wonder, can I get pure stimulant? It is a fact that there is scarcely a roof under which you cannot find a stimulant of some kind, old people prolong life with it, sick people leave it to sustain life, well people may and do use it to make life more enjoyable, but when will we advise our readers to buy it? We have from the most reliable source that Max Klein is one of the most popular and respected citizens of this country. At his home his word is taken unhesitatingly to him we can cheerfully recommend our readers for anything in liquor. He a thorough one to say that for \$1.00 you can buy one quart five year old rye or six quarts for \$5.00. His "Silver Age" at \$1.50 per quart is without doubt the best whisky known. Send for a price list and complete catalogue. His address is, Max Klein, 52 Federal St., Allegheny, Pa. Mention this paper.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Don't increase the danger with opium remedies. Give Rinehart's Blackberry No. 100.

C. L. & W. Railroad.

In effect February 8, 1889.

No. 1		No. 2		No. 3		No. 4		No. 5		No. 6		No. 7		No. 8		No. 9		No. 10		No. 11		No. 12		No. 13		No. 14		No. 15		No. 16		No. 17		No. 18		No. 19		No. 20		No. 21		No. 22		No. 23		No. 24		No. 25		No. 26		No. 27		No. 28		No. 29		No. 30		No. 31		No. 32		No. 33		No. 34		No. 35		No. 36		No. 37		No. 38		No. 39		No. 40		No. 41		No. 42		No. 43		No. 44		No. 45		No. 46		No. 47		No. 48		No. 49		No. 50		No. 51		No. 52		No. 53		No. 54		No. 55		No. 56		No. 57		No. 58		No. 59		No. 60		No. 61		No. 62		No. 63		No. 64		No. 65		No. 66		No. 67		No. 68		No. 69		No. 70		No. 71		No. 72		No. 73		No. 74		No. 75		No. 76		No. 77		No. 78		No. 79		No. 80		No. 81		No. 82		No. 83		No. 84		No. 85		No. 86		No. 87		No. 88		No. 89		No. 90		No. 91		No. 92		No. 93		No. 94		No. 95		No. 96		No. 97		No. 98		No. 99		No. 100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
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Massillon Independent.

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The Independent's Telephone No. 43.

FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1889.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
JOSEPH BENSON FORAKER,
of Hamilton.
For Lieutenant Governor,
J. H. CUMMINS,
of Ashtabula.
For Chief Justice of the Supreme Court,
J. C. BROWN,
of Jackson.
For Clerk of the Supreme Court,
J. H. HESTER,
of Hamilton.
For Attorney General,
J. W. WATSON,
of Franklin.
For Board of Public Works,
W. M. HARRIS,
of Richland.
For School Commissioner,
JOHN HANCOCK,
of Ross.

Republican Primary Election, Saturday, July 27th, 1889.

To the Republic of Ohio, of Stark County:
By order of the Republican Central Committee, a primary election will be held on Saturday, July 27th, 1889, at the purpose of putting in nomination candidates for the various county offices, to be held at the November election.
At said primary election there shall also be elected delegates and alternates to the national and state conventions of the Republican party, which will be held at various times and places, and division districts and districts may be chosen.
The following rules shall govern the election:
1. The election shall be held at the courthouse of the county, or at such other place as may be designated by the Republican Central Committee.
2. The election shall be held from 9 o'clock a. m. to 5 o'clock p. m.
3. The election shall be held at the courthouse of the county, or at such other place as may be designated by the Republican Central Committee.
4. The election shall be held at the courthouse of the county, or at such other place as may be designated by the Republican Central Committee.
5. The election shall be held at the courthouse of the county, or at such other place as may be designated by the Republican Central Committee.
6. The election shall be held at the courthouse of the county, or at such other place as may be designated by the Republican Central Committee.
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9. The election shall be held at the courthouse of the county, or at such other place as may be designated by the Republican Central Committee.
10. The election shall be held at the courthouse of the county, or at such other place as may be designated by the Republican Central Committee.

RALPH S. AYMER, Secretary.
J. WATSON, Jr., Chairman.

Senatorial Convention.

The delegates from Stark and Carroll counties to the senatorial convention will convene at Canton on Friday, August 2d, to put in nomination a candidate for senator in the Stark-Carroll district.
Wm. McMillan,
Chairman Committee Carroll County.
J. WATSON, Jr.,
Chairman Committee Stark County.

There is nothing displeasing in the knowledge that Massillon's population is 11,787.

The selection of Russell delegates to the senatorial convention is one of the signs of the times. Mr. Russell is a candidate for the office of state senator, in the fullest sense of the word.

Massillon sent aid to Johnstown to relieve distress, not to advertise its charity. It is glad to read the acknowledgment of the Pittsburgh Times as a voucher for its offices, not because its people felt hurt.

The rewards offered for the Hurligan murderers have not been paid. They ought to be paid. The surest way to have justice done to those who earned them is to find what individuals are responsible for the offer of prize money and publicly fix upon them responsibility for the breach of faith.

Speaking of the coming senatorial convention and the candidates, the Carroll Free Press says:

"Mr. Russell is a number one man, and the nomination of either will secure the Republican majority of votes in Carroll county. If Stark will do as well by the candidate the next senator will be a Republican. If the convention deem it best for the party Carroll can furnish a good candidate."

For the benefit of whom it may concern the following is reproduced from the Birmingham, Ala. Age-Herald: "The report from New Orleans that Governor Lowry has a little list of all the spectators at the Sullivan-Kilrain mill, including newspaper correspondents, is no doubt exaggerated. His excellency must know that the newspaper men were there under protest. As Poo Bah would say, it revolted them, but they did it. Newspaper men have to go to all sorts of bad places that they don't like to, and can't always be judged by the company they happen to be caught in."

The Publisher's Weekly contains the following curious item: "It has

been a general superstition that the educational publishers have been making enormous profits and rolling in wealth. As a matter of fact, the business, which in all is probably not much above \$5,000,000 for the whole country, is confined to at most about a hundred houses, of whom half a score or so do a handsome business, on which small profits aggregate considerable return. But the profit of educational publishing is really inadequate, and is not proportionate to the return of equal energy and brains in other lines of business."

The Engineering News remarks: "To the best of our knowledge, the state of Rhode Island has the most effective laws regarding the safety of its many dams and reservoirs, and the commissioner of dams of that state has done very good work in inspecting and reporting upon their condition."

It is quite as important in Ohio as in Rhode Island that the reservoirs and dams be carefully inspected every year. Probably half the cities in Ohio where water works are maintained have dams so located that should they break great damage would follow. It is no reflection on the construction of these artificial reservoirs to insist that the state ought to have every one regularly examined.

The new law in Minnesota affirmed by the state attorney general as constitutional, prohibiting the publication of descriptions of hangings, is likely to cause trouble. A few days ago an execution took place, and all the prominent papers published accounts in order to get a test case before the United States supreme court. The editors want to know whether the liberty of the press is to be abrogated by legislation of this sort or not. The question of the propriety of such publications does not enter into this controversy—that is a matter to be settled by public opinion and individual judgment.

Unable to silently pass by the bungling efforts of the Ohio Democracy, the New York Sun says:

"A novel notion has made its appearance and found champions and supporters in Ohio. They fancy that the cause of Democracy can be advanced and the political prospects of the Democracy promoted, by a plan of campaign which will aim at securing a majority in the legislature through the sacrifice in advance of the state ticket. Mr. James E. Campbell, who has been named in the list of prospective candidates for governor, has repeatedly been quoted as declaring that even if the Democrats should fall short of electing their state ticket, they might confidently expect a legislature favorable to the return of a Democrat to Washington in the place of Henry B. Payne."

The Alliance Review is unnecessarily severe in commenting upon John McBride's address to the miners of Massillon. Mr. McBride did not advocate a national strike by any means, and THE INDEPENDENT has personal knowledge that he is opposed to such a proposition. He did suggest a solid, compact organization, through which a suspension of mining might be ordered, when the product exceeds the demand. When the mines of the country are working two and three days a week, and when the supply of coal is so far ahead of the market that operators sacrifice not only profit but cost price to get rid of it, it would seem that no plan which offers relief ought to be scorned without due consideration. At the present time we have retailers' wars, and wholesalers' wars, and the prosperity of one district seems to be at the expense of a competing district. While natural gas and oil fuels are reducing the general demand, development of new coal territory goes on unceasingly in the face of the fact that there are already too many mines and too many miners. It will be a happy day when a wiser policy than at present prevails keeps the miners busy and finds a market for their product.

If anything could suit us better than to have the Democrats nominate a protectionist candidate for governor on a free trade platform, it would be to have both the candidate and the platform for free trade. They fired the whole business to our liking in 1887, and we think they will do the same in 1889.—Cleveland Leader.

THE COMPANY STORE.

"JAP" DISCUSSES THE GRAVE SUBJECT.

Giving Arguments Advanced by Both Owners and Patrons.

Of all the perplexing questions that confront the miner to-day, this one is in many places the most prominent. It has been agitated for years, and in several states has even engaged the attention of our legislatures. Still with the utmost stubbornness it continues to assert itself and it seems will not down until it shall be finally and forever settled, like all other matters where two parties are interested, it has two sides and perhaps it might be well in our brief discussion to consider some of the main points as presented by each side.

I shall not attempt to make an exhaustive argument for, or against either side, but only to consider, fairly and logically, the claims made by each party. It is of course needless to state that the contest is between the miner and the operator, or rather between labor and capital. Two opposing forces which it seems are always antagonistic to each other. To all appearances they are sworn and deadly enemies. This is apparent even to the most careless observer, but it certainly should not be so. Who is to blame for this state of affairs we will not attempt to say, but it is probable one as much as the other. At any rate, such should not be the case, and it would be much better for all concerned, if they would work harmoniously together. But now to our subject.

If then, the claims made by either are justifications, it can be easily demonstrated, and no injustice will be done. The side which is in the right can never be injured by a fair and open discussion.

First, then, the operator presents his side of the case. He says to his men: "See here, I am giving you employment; I have thousands of dollars invested in this business; I have great risks to run; there is a chance that I may lose every cent I have, while you are sure of getting what you earn. You have wages every two weeks for the return for your labor, and so often that you cannot possibly sustain any great loss. Now, I can, in connection with my other business, also manage a supply store. I can furnish you with anything your family may require just as cheap as you can procure it elsewhere. You are, to a certain extent, dependent on me and my business for your livelihood. A prosperous store will tend to make the business more successful and your employment permanent. It is therefore your duty to yourself as well as your employer, to patronize the company store."

The foregoing statements show very briefly the plan of reasoning pursued by the operator upon this question. His claims amount to just this, and in fact, I am using the very words of an operator in this state as expressed to myself: "It is an absolute necessity to run a supply store as an adjunct to the coal business; it is a successful one. To prove the truth of his words, he showed me a contract whereby he was loading lump coal for sixty-five cents per ton when at the same time he was paying sixty-two and a half cents for digging it. Then from this small margin, together with what he realized on nut coal, he must pay all the expenses of running the mine, including day labor. 'Why,' said he, 'if I did not run a store in connection with the mine I would not realize 3 per cent. on my investment.'"

Now for a few words as to the opposite side.

The miners' claims briefly summed up appear as follows. First, that he shall receive the lawful currency of the country in payment for his labor. Second that he has the undeniable privilege to spend the same wherever and for whatever he pleases. He says it is un-American to deprive him of these privileges. It is taking from him the liberties, which are freely granted every citizen of our republic. Any American is extremely jealous of his rights and privileges, and it is but natural that he should resent any invasion upon them. Now we have not gone into details but have merely presented the leading points of argument from each side, and the question now in the fewest words possible amounts to just this: Granted first, that the statements as made by the operator are strictly truthful. Is it right, he should manage his business at the expense of his employees?

Is it necessary to infringe upon the personal liberties of the miner in order to successfully operate a coal mine? Most decidedly no. If the facts of the case are just as represented the business is certainly in a most deplorable condition. The question comes, what is the cause of this state of affairs? Our answer must be it is owing wholly to an unhealthy competition between different coal companies. Each will endeavor to undersell the other, and make themselves good by enforcing a reduction in the miner's wages. The fact of the matter is just this: there are more mines than are required to supply the demands of the market, and one operator will seek to take advantage of another by underselling him, and then saddle the expense upon his coal digger by forcing him to buy his goods of a "pluck-me" store.

Of course the laws of our state say that the operator cannot enforce any such rules, but there are so many ways that he can accomplish it without laying himself liable to the law, that it is, in many places, absolutely impossible to get work unless you will patronize the company store. We said that it was the fault of the operator that all these inequalities exist, but we will retract that, and place the blame wholly upon the shoulders of the miners. For the reason that they could regulate all such matters to their own satisfaction, if they would only adopt the proper methods. If the miners would refrain from quarrelling and bickering among themselves and be solidly united they could manage such affairs to suit themselves. Therefore, I say most emphatically, the miner can blame no one but himself for the many wrongs he suffers, and if he allows such things to exist it only serves him right.

JAP.

A Good Appetite
Is essential to good health, but at this season it is often lost, owing to the poverty or impurity of the blood, derangement of the digestive organs, and the weakening effect of the changing season. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a wonderful medicine for creating an appetite, toning the digestion and giving strength to the whole system. Now is the time to take it. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla.

CARLISLE ON CAMPBELL.

He Says He Represents a Faction.

Al Carlisle, the enthusiastic fellow "who nominated Johnathan Wallace," was caught by an Akron Telegram reporter to whom he thus delivered himself: "The nomination of Campbell would mean a majority of 20,000 for 25,000 for Foraker. Campbell represents a faction. His nomination would mean a factional fight. He cannot stand upon our platform. He voted against the Morrison bill and against President Cleveland in his votes, and voted for the Mills bill only on its final passage, under protest. He gave Russell no help, and in the last presidential campaign was given ten appointments. Not one of them was kept. He is a strong candidate for the nomination, but I think Neal will prove just as strong before the convention meets and unless Campbell is nominated on the first ballot he will not be nominated at all."

RICHARD ON RUSSELL.

"THERE IS ONE CANDIDATE TO NOMINATE."

And That One is Clement Russell, of Massillon.

Richard, otherwise "Dick" Myers, as he was called in an enthusiastic card published Monday, booming him for auditor, got into town last night, and blushed like a peony when he read the good things that had been said about him. However, when a reporter caught him, he was steadfast in his determination not to be a candidate.

"I have made up my mind," said he, "to devote myself particularly to one political interest for the present, and when I say that I am actively working to secure the state senatorship for Clement Russell, of Massillon, you need not be told that I have no serious thought of getting a nomination for myself."

"I'm in our end of the country we all made up our minds long ago that there was no man to nominate for state senator, and that one: Clement Russell, and I want the people of Carroll county and the south-east end of Stark to come to the same conclusion. We must give to Mr. Russell with unanimity the nomination which we all agreed ought to have been his long ago. Mr. Russell must not turn his hand over in this matter. We insisted upon his becoming a candidate, and one so known as he ought not to require any of the work done that is necessary to others."

"There has not been a political campaign since the birth of the Republican party, in which he has not used every influence at his command, nor was there ever a material interest that he neglected. The fact is we admire just the sort of firmness and integrity that he possesses, and I think it fitting to take this, in all probability the last opportunity we shall ever have, to do him some honor."

Mr. Myers is one of the keenest and best known young men in the county, and his predictions are as much relied upon as those of any man.

THE CANDIDATES.

The Complete List to be Voted For.

The Republican primary election will be held Saturday afternoon, when a ticket will be made from the following excellent material:

For representatives—George W. Wilhelm, Dr. Johnston Armstrong.
For sheriff—O. P. Shanafelt, Frank Millhol, Charles Henderson.
For clerk—Robert T. Tonner, Philip P. Bush.

For county commissioner—J. M. Allen, Josiah Correll, Charles F. Laiblin.
For treasurer—John W. Barnaby.
For auditor—George R. Gyzer.
For infirmity director—Joseph Folk.
For surveyor—A. Wise.

There is a possibility that there may be an additional candidate for auditor, in the person of James R. Dunn, of this city. Mr. Dunn has not yet agreed to the use of his name, though many have asked him to do so.

Eastern Stark county is coming to the front with a lot of candidates whose first recommendation is fitness and ability. Among them is Geo. R. Gyzer, colonel of the Eighth Regiment, O. N. G., and one of the best engineers in the state, a man qualified in every particular. At present he is the only candidate announced for this position.

The compilation of the new directory is now finished. Mr. H. E. Korte, who has charge of the work, says: "We will have a grand total of 3,929 individual names in our new book as against 3,619 in the last. Remember this is by actual count, and not by guess work. By use of the multiple three, which is the lowest figure ever employed for the purpose, I claim that Massillon's population is 11,787. It was 10,857 according to the last directory, showing an increase of 930. The letter having the most names in it is S, the smallest I."

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from ten drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly upon the blood and mucus surface of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

A RUSSELL DELEGATION.

CHOSEN FOR THE SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

Twelve Good Men Whose Choice Will be Ratified Saturday.

A meeting of the Republican electors of Perry township, held in the mayor's court room Wednesday evening, July 24th, was called to order by Secretary J. H. Williams, of the central committee, who, after a few preliminary remarks, asked that a chairman be elected. Mr. Wm. McMillan was chosen chairman, and briefly stated the work to be performed. The chair was on motion empowered to appoint a committee to report a list of delegates and alternates to the senatorial and judicial conventions. The chairman named a committee of three consisting of K. F. Miller, D. Hemperly, and Joseph Grapewine. Upon the report of the committee being presented the following gentlemen were selected as delegates and alternates to the senatorial convention at Canton, August 2nd, who are to be voted upon at the primary election:

First ward: Delegates—D. Hemperly, Jos. Grapewine, Geo. L. Russell. Alternates—Jas. R. Dunn, J. R. Dangler, Robert P. Skinner.

Second ward: Delegates—Jno. H. Williams, Ed. Hering, Abel James. Alternates—Henry Huber, Thomas Austin, Thule G. Borden.

Third ward: Delegates—Wm. McMillan, Louis Koons, S. A. Conrad, S. C. Bowman. Alternates—M. W. Wilson, W. E. Hicks, John Merriman, Warren E. Russell.

Fourth ward: Delegate—Jas. C. Coras. Alternate—Robert A. Pinn. Perry township: Delegate—Sylvester Johnson. Alternate—Thos. J. Whipple.

The following are the delegates and alternates to the judicial convention, to be voted for at the same time:

First ward: Delegates—John O. Garrett, D. F. Reinhold, John Lea. Alternates—Chas. O. Merwin, Chas. E. Oberlin, Jas. Grant.

Second ward: Delegates—Henry F. Oscher, Thomas Ralston, T. G. Borden. Alternates—John Ellis, John Mauerweiler, Harry Elsas.

Third ward: Delegates—Wm. McMillan, Louis A. Koons, Robt. Reay, Wm. Perkins. Alternates—Jacob Hering, S. C. Rogers, John Merriman, S. C. Bowman.

Fourth ward: Delegate—R. A. Pinn. Alternate—Fred Forester.

Perry township: Delegate—Thomas J. Whipple. Alternate—John Wertz, Dangler.

After the central committee had stated that the primaries would be held at the office of Schaefer & Mausz from the hours of 1 o'clock a. m. to 7 p. m. on Saturday, July 27, the meeting adjourned.

Buchanan Nominated.

CAMBRIDGE, O., July 24.—The Democratic senatorial convention for the Eighteenth and Nineteenth districts held here to-day nominated the Hon. John A. Buchanan, of Tuscarawas county, on the seventh ballot. The nominations were effected by a combination of Co-shooters and Tuscarawas, those two counties having more than votes enough to effect a nomination and it is charged here to-night by friends of the defeated candidates that the Co-shooters people were bought off with the promise of a member of the state board of equalization next year.

Three candidates were presented to the convention: David H. Mortley, of Co-shooters, one of the senators in the last general assembly from this district; Charles L. Ketterer, of Monroe, and John A. Buchanan, of Tuscarawas.

JOHN ROBINSON'S TEN BIG SHOWS.

Will Visit Massillon August 8th.

So get your lamp trimmed and yourself and family ready for the biggest and best show on earth. Over 1,000 men, women and children are employed besides 300 h. rcs., 100 ponies, 1,500 rare and costly animals, 110 male and female riders acrobats gymnasts clowns, charioters, jacks and race riders are connected with this gigantic entertainment. \$3,000 is the amount each day that is required to carry on its daily expenses, and \$100,000 has been expended in new novelties, feats and features. The whole outfit represents a capital of \$500,000. Among its many features is the children's tally ho coach driven by a child with six of the most beautiful ponies and carrying a living freight of fifteen children. The two pony team harnessed to a miniature trotting buggy, the ponies not over twenty-six inches high and four years old, bright eyed child driving it, the endless following of ponies, carts, buggies, chariots, the living representation of Andover, Jack the Giant Killer, Old Woman and the snowbound Sailor. All will help to brighten the eyes of the children. Bring them all to see the parade with more ponies, elephants, horses, wagons, open dens, bands of music, Calhops, steam organs, Zulus, life and drum corps, canals, elks and giraffes.

No Money Required of Responsible Parties to Commence Treatment.

DRS. FRANCE & OTTMAN.

Formerly of New York, now of the France Medical and Surgical Institute, Columbus, O., by request of many friends and patients, have decided to visit Massillon Wednesday, August 7th. Consultation and examination free and strictly confidential in the private parlor of the Hotel Conrad, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., one day only. The doctors describe the different diseases better than the sick can themselves. It is a wonderful gift for any one to possess. Their diagnostic powers have created wonders throughout the country. The France Medical and Surgical Institute of Columbus, O., is the only Medical Institute in the State incorporated with a capital of \$300,000.

For Rates and Time of Trains Leaving for

Chautauque and Lake side, call on E. P. Edgar, agent, on the W. & L. E. railroad.

THE COUNTY SEAT.

Many Items of Interest from the East.

End—Death of John F. Reynolds. CANTON, July 22.—John F. Reynolds died suddenly at his South Market street residence, this morning at 7 o'clock, of paralysis of the heart. He had been suffering from acute dyspepsia for some time, but was feeling much better yesterday. He fell as he rose this morning. He was born in 1817, and had three grown children, who are far from home. He was president of the Canton Gas Company for years, and was prominently identified with Canton's business and social interests. He was one of the prime movers in the Law and Order League, and his death may have a serious effect upon the intentions of that organization, recently so active. He was widely known throughout Stark county, and the news of his death is received with sorrow.

Ethan Allen, a dashing young man of fashionable proclivities, has suddenly departed leaving Miss Adelaide Leahy to mourn the loss of a prospective husband. Miss Leahy is an engraver at the Duerbe Works, where Allen also worked. The couple were engaged to be married, and the day for the wedding was fixed. When she fully realized that she was deserted Miss Leahy called on the police to assist in hunting up her recalcitrant lover, but they could not do anything for her.

CANTON, July 23.—The annual reunion of the Snyder family is being held to-day, at the home residence of Leonard Snyder, between this city and Massillon. The German Lutheran church choir accompanied the relatives from this city.

The Y. M. D. C. will picnic at Cottage Grove, Thursday, with the club from Cleveland.

The force at the Duerbe Works is increasing at the rate of twenty-five per cent.

The Unique dancing club will give an invitation dance at Lake View, July 25.

Major Barnes reports that he does not intend to resign from the station.

The C. M. B. A. will picnic at Cottage Grove July 26.

On August 15 the C. & P. railroad will picnic at Massillon.

CANTON, July 25.—The Y. M. D. C. went in large numbers to the Cottage Grove picnic to-day.

The Canton gun club will shoot at Salem Friday.

A New Baltimore farmer named C. F. Stroh, while driving through New Berlin had a runaway. He was thrown out and had his arm broken.

Milo W. Stoner has been appointed administrator of the estate of Samuel Stoner, of Tuscarawas township.

The funeral of John F. Reynolds took place this afternoon at 2 p. m., services being held at the South Market street residence. The Rev. Platter officiated. John C. Duerbe is taking of stationing a small cannon between his watch and case works, and firing a salute at 6, morning and evening.

The county commissioners were attending to bridge business in Sandy on Wednesday.

Charles Bradley has been sent to the pen to serve one year for larceny. He held three wives.

Miss Theresa Clemens and Miss Flora Stephens, of Massillon, are visiting at this place.

Miss Clara Hush, of Massillon, is visiting Miss Clara Duerbe.

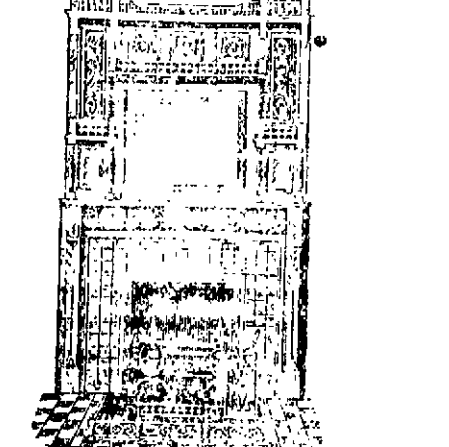
Wm. Roberts M. D., physician to the Manchester, Eng. Infirmary and Llanthony hospital, professor in Owens college, says: "In a great majority of cases, Bright's disease begins slowly and imperceptibly." This is sufficient warning, and justifies you in using Warner's safe Cure before your kidney trouble becomes chronic or pronounced. Bright's disease.

Take Hood's Sarsaparilla 100 Doses One Dollar.

The Chief Reason for the marvellous success of Hood's Sarsaparilla is found in the fact that this medicine actually accomplishes all that is claimed for it. Its real merit has been proved by the fact that it has cured Scrofula, all Humors, Dyspepsia, etc. Prepared only by C. L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

PITTSBURGH TILING COMPANY.

BRICKS, PAVING, & WARE.



WORKERS IN TILES.

and Dealers of Artistic Fire Places. Special Designs on application. Correspondence Solicited.

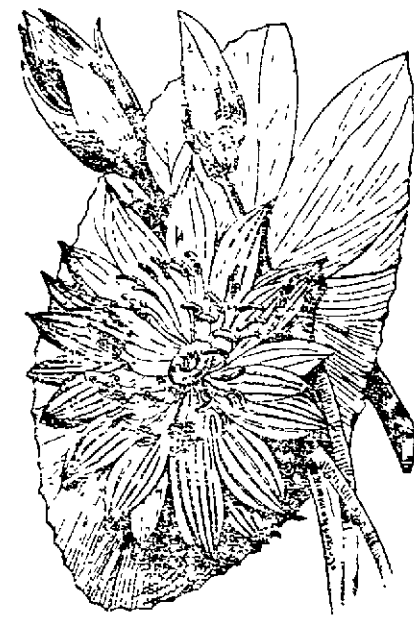
NO. 213 WOOD ST. PITTSBURGH, PA.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

DEVOTED TO HORTICULTURE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

The Cultivation of Water Lilies in Artificial Basins and Tubs—A Variety Remarkable for the Brilliance of Its Flowers and Size of Its Leaves.

On grounds of limited extent a fine effect may be produced by sinking in the soil, to the level of the surrounding surface, several tubs (oil barrels sawed in two will answer) quite close to each other in a group and filling in the space around the tubs with plants of a semi-tropical nature. Such plants as calla lilies, tuberous rooted begonias, caladiums, ferns, grasses, etc., may thus be grown. Fill the tubs until about half full with a mixture of good loam and thoroughly rotted cow manure, in equal parts, and in this embed the roots and cover the soil with about an inch of clear sand. Fill the tubs with rain water, occasionally supplying more to replace the loss from evaporation. In order to aid in keeping the water sweet and fresh it is advisable to place in it duck weed or any other small water plant and some minnows, until the lilies are established.



A QUEEN AMONG WATER LILIES.

For the larger growing tropical species and in order to cultivate successfully a number of kinds it will be much better to construct a tank or basin. Twenty by thirty feet and about two feet deep will make a magnificent pool, but the size may be reduced in accordance with the limits of the lawn or desires of the owner. It may be built of either brick or stone. The bottom may be laid with rough stone, cobble stone or old bricks, and grouted with cement.

The subject of the illustration, *Nymphaea Devonensis*, is, according to Orchard and Garden, from which the above is reproduced, a queen among the water lilies, surpassing in brilliancy of flower, if not in size of leaf, the famous *Victoria regia*. It is one of the night blooming species, opening its flowers at night, beginning about 8 o'clock and remaining expanded until about 10 the next morning, each flower opening three nights in succession. The flowers stand on vigorous footstalks above the surface of the water, of a rosy red color and with bright scarlet stamens. The leaves are of a handsome rich green, blotched occasionally with brown, and have serrated edges. The tubers should not be planted until the water is warm.

The larger growing lilies, including *N. Devonensis*, require plenty of room in which to attain their greatest size and perfection. The wild nymphaea, according to the authority quoted, succeeds, however, in the tubs described.

Celery Plants.

"We tried years ago the plan of shearing off the tops of celery plants in the beds to save transplanting, but we don't like it," says the editor of Orchard and Garden.

Transplanted plants, in our experience, always make better celery and transplant to their final quarters with greater ease and certainty. As soon as the seedlings are large enough to handle we nip off the large top root one third or more and dibble them into a rich bed about two or three inches apart each way. We generally use an empty cold frame for this purpose, so that we can lay over them a screen of laths as a protection from the hot sun. If you have not raised any plants now is the time to buy them. Those who raise celery plants in large quantities for sale can always afford to sell them, when thinning and transplanting, for half or less than half what the same plants will be worth at final transplanting time. Get the plants through as soon as possible and put them in the bed as directed until planting time, which in the middle states, where celery is grown only for winter use, should not be sooner than July 15, and in Virginia not before August.

Destroying Ants on Fruit Trees.

In reply to a correspondent which pear trees have been infested with black ants two seasons in succession, Vick gives the following advice:

Some strips of paper wound around the trunks of the trees, and tied on, and kept smeared with molasses all around would prevent the ants passing up into the trees. From the fact that only certain trees are troubled in this way, it is probable that the ants have their home near those trees. They should be caught and destroyed. Meat bones will attract them in numbers, and occasionally the bones can be picked up and dropped quickly into a pail of hot water. Pieces of coarse sponge with sugar in the cavities can be used in the same manner. Take some vials of sweet oil, nearly full, and sink them in the ground to the rim. The ants like the oil, and will go and sip it. But it has the effect to clog the breathing apparatus of the insects and thus destroys them. By following up these methods for a short time the infested ground can be cleared of the pests.

TO CIRCUMVENT CUT WORMS.

Popular Methods Resorted to by Farmers and Horticulturists.

Farmers have reported success with making hog pastures of infested fields, also by turning chickens into infested gardens.

Numbered with the most effective artificial remedies is finding the hiding places of the worms and killing them. It has been recommended to set traps at intervals to the tire of a light wheel and roll this over the ground near the hills of corn or other plants. It will leave a series of small holes, in which the worms will take refuge. The next morning they may be killed by the same implement. Some use a stick for the purpose, but the wheel does more expeditious work.

Fruit trees, grape vines, etc., are bandaged to protect them from cut worms in localities where loss from these worms is apprehended. It is a wise precaution to use an abundance of seed, so that a good stand may be left after they have done their mischievous work. The old rule, familiar doubtless, to many readers, is to seed so thickly as to provide.

One for the black, one for the crow, two for the cut worm, and one for the grub.

When the number of plants to be protected is not too great, that covering the stems above and below the surface of the soil by a funnel-shaped fold of paper or tin is an effective protection. This practice is, however, too troublesome and expensive to be practiced on large areas. Another effective plan is that of placing bunches of grass or leaves previously dipped in a solution of Paris green between the rows of watermelon hills to be protected. The worms, by feeding on this poisoned grass, make way with themselves.

Items About Melons.

Nothing so promotes the growth of a melon vine as the drawing of fresh earth to the stem and a vine planted a few inches lower than the general surface of the soil, by a gradual drawing in of the soil by the time cultivation ceases can be on quite a ridge, and thus get the advantage of the hill with the further advantage of having its roots in moisture and cooler soil than would have been possible if planted on a ridge. These remarks will apply equally well to watermelons as muskmelons.

In growing melons for home use quality is the first consideration. Of late years the effort among seedsmen has been to produce a watermelon with a tough rind, adapted to the long shipment from the south. This has been obtained at the expense of quality. In our house garden it is of no sort of advantage to raise a watermelon which will support a weight of half a ton, as some are said to do. Neither do we care for its being "iron clad" or "copper fastened," unless the inside is well worthy of such protection. The newer sorts of watermelons, while they have been improved for the purposes of the shipper, have not been of the average quality of some of the older sorts. We have found none superior for this region to the Gypsy and the Mountain Sweet, says a Virginia correspondent in Garden and Forest. In muskmelons it is also a good rule to select varieties, not by size and looks, but by their quality for the table. In muskmelons size is often attained at the expense of quality. Early fruitfulness is prevented by nipping off the tips of the vines when about three feet long.

When to Pick Small Fruits.

Pick small fruits in the cool of the day is the advice of Farm Journal. After they are picked keep them out of currents of air as much as possible. Don't ventilate the crates or baskets too much. If fruits are packed when cool and dry they will keep better in tight packages. The dealer who has a lot of stale berries on hand knows how to make them look fresh by dumping the baskets, so that those that have been at the bottom, away from the air, will come up fresh and bright at the top. Let us learn a lesson from this and not ventilate too much.

Things Worth Knowing.

An authority says that the gladiolus in our climate will not perfect itself in hot weather, and the only way to secure its full measure of beauty is to plant from the 1st to the 15th of July.

Toads are recommended as a remedy for the flea beetle.

A method in vogue among London market gardeners is thus described in Gardening Illustrated. The soft outer leaves are folded carefully around the heart or center of the plant, and the whole is bound firmly with a wither or piece of bast. The center being protected from the weather, the cabbages heart sooner by two or three weeks than they otherwise would do, and they are much more easily freighted in gathering and packing for market.

The Bulach, in some localities, stands amongst the most approved of newer strawberries, is a strong grower, good bearer and a large handsomely berry, but in others it is quite poor in flavor, while in others it is succeeding admirably as a market variety.

The Massachusetts experiment station says in a bulletin sent out on pears, Bartlett, Anjou, Lawrence, Lawrence and Louise Bonnet are the most fruitful. Kieffer failed to make the rapid growth credited to it, and Le Conte was blighted, notwithstanding the claim that it was blight proof. Lawson and Early Harvest are believed to be synonymous, and the latter is entirely worthless.

An Indiana fruit grower tells that, among the watermelons he has found none better than the Honey melon. "Being no better than as good as Honey and in vigor and productiveness inferior to it. The flesh of Honey is of a yellow color, rather firm, yet remarkably sweet and delicious, with seed but little larger than those of the Apple. It appears to be better able to take care of itself and produce a crop of fruit than any melon yet tested."

OUR CHECKER COLUMN.

Address all communications to J. T. DENYER, Editor, 21 W. Fifteenth St., Chicago, Ill.

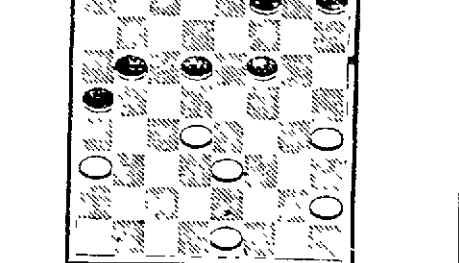
OHIO'S EX-CHAMPION.

Mr. Henry Hutzler, of Cincinnati, O., writes the following to Mr. J. T. Denyer, of Chicago, Ill.: "I have been told repeatedly by Indiana players that you claim to be able to beat me playing checkers, and that you profess to be an expert and willing to play me a match at the game. If such is the case you can be accommodated. I will play you on the subject. Respectfully, H. HUTZLER." Mr. Brown has consented to meet him in a match for a stake or for fun. Mr. Brown demonstrated in 1881 that he was in every particular the superior to Mr. Hutzler as a checker; the score being: Brown, 4; Hutzler, 1; drawn, 1. Mr. Hutzler had not got out of his own State to find a rival in a contest for glory. Mr. Hutzler, from 1880 to 1881, was the champion of the Eastern States, and the Barker-Smith Match last week was a match for a stake or for fun. Games, instead of the Barker-Smith Match last week, were played for a stake or for fun. Games, instead of the Barker-Smith Match last week, were played for a stake or for fun. Games, instead of the Barker-Smith Match last week, were played for a stake or for fun.

On May 27 we received from Mr. G. R. Grady the following letter: "I desire to say through your valuable and bright column, in answer to Mr. Calver, that I never saw a 'List of Corrections of Lyman's Problem Book,' and that position by me of Lyman's work, as was original with me."

POSITION NO. 139—BY MR. A. SHEEAN, CLEVELAND, O.

Black—3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 13.



White—3, 20, 21, 22, 31.

White to move and win.

GAME NO. 138—"KELSO."

Played at Markham, Ont., between Messrs. D. L. McCaughy and Walter Cranston.

Black—2, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

Black—2, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648,

AN ARTISTIC EVOLUTION.

THE SUNBEAM HARNESSSED TO THE PRINTING PRESS.

Waxed Paper Negatives—The Father of Modern Practical Photography—“Veteran” Roche, a Typical Inventor—Photo-Mechanical Printing.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, July 18.—The great defect of M. Daguerre's invention was that the images produced by it could not be multiplied except by repetition, as many times as copies were desired, of the costly and tedious original process. The fact was clearly apprehended by scientific and practical men that he had but opened the way to a field of infinite possibilities. It was not yet enough that the sunbeam should be imprisoned in the camera; it must be harnessed to the printing press. A creditable attempt in that direction was made by Sir W. R. Grove, who, not long after the invention of the daguerotype, discovered a means of etching in the plate, with acid, to a sufficient depth to enable—with very delicate manipulation—printing from it, but his process was merely an ingenious and expensive curiosity, a failure for all practical purposes. The steps were slow by which the present perfection of the art was reached.

Mungo Paton, in 1830, discovered the sensitiveness of bi-chromate of potash to light. In 1841, Fox-Talbot, of England, did the first real photography by what he denominated the “calotype” process, but in what would now seem a very crude way. He made his negatives upon paper, which was subsequently waxed and rubbed with a hot iron to render it semi-transparent. Then he made his positives upon paper over which had been floated albumen charged with iodide of silver. That process, or a very close approximation to it, by the way, is still in use in Paris for the making of magic lantern “slides,” an art in which we now excel.

Louis Alphonse Pointevin in 1853, made the great improvement of employing waxed paper plates of glass coated with “gelatine” or other organic matter in combination with the bi-chromate of potash or of ammonia. From this point really have sprung all the many ingenious, and for their respective uses enormously valuable, processes of producing photo-relief, photo-graphic and other plates for various sorts of printing. Volumes would be required to recapitulate the improvements and variations that have been made since Pointevin's time—in all civilized countries, but principally in the United States—but all rest directly upon his invention as a base, and Pointevin as the father of modern photography is hardly less worthy of honor in remembrance than Daguerre. It is true that in 1817 Niepce de St. Victor used iodized albumen on glass sensitized with nitrate of silver with fairly good results; also that Scott-Archer, of England, in 1851 brought colodion—which had then recently been invented for surgical uses by Le Grey—into use, but neither of them reached the point of practicality attained by Pointevin with gelatine. M. Pierre Ignace Alexis Gaudin in 1853 introduced a colodion emulsion the formula of which did not get into general use, but served as the basis for a number of improvements a little later and was employed for several years thereafter. In 1861 he made a gelatine emulsion and called it “photogene.”

Not long after Pointevin's discovery Paul Pretsch, of Vienna, found that if he coated a plate of glass with bi-chromatized gelatine to a thickness three or four times as great as that employed by Pointevin, and when it was dry exposed it in contact with a photographic live negative, the gelatine where the light acted upon it was rendered insoluble and hard, while from the other parts, where the light had not acted, the bi-chromate could readily be washed out, and the gelatine there would absorb water and swell up just in proportion as it had been protected from the light, giving a perfect matrix from which plaster casts or electrotypes could be made. So delicate but sure was the action of the light that half tones were preserved and the reproduction of accurate printed copies of the original seemed to be, theoretically at least, merely a matter of color and impression. In practice, however, it was found that there was a great deal of improvement still necessary before the process could be made commercially valuable. One of the moderately successful methods tried was that of coating metal plates with asphaltum, which hardened under the light and could be removed readily by solvents from the unexposed parts, thus presenting a surface for etching. Lined and stippled work could be well reproduced in that way, but the usefulness of the process was limited.

Pointevin produced some good work by coating his glass plates thinly with gelatine and printing from them as from lithographic stones, the parts exposed to light taking ink, while those not exposed would absorb water and so repel the ink. That method was greatly improved by Albert of Munich, mainly in the inks and roll is he employed, however, and his process—named after him—is still the most perfect for exceedingly fine photo-mechanical work, but with the drawback that it is slow and costly. Obermeyer and Edwards also made improvements.

When news of what was doing in this direction abroad reached New York, Mr. T. C. Roche—famously, and unfortunately known to nearly every photographer in the United States and pretty much all over the world as “the Veteran” and “Daddy Roche,” set to work experimenting. He tried to get some such ink as was used abroad, and the price demanded for it was \$48 per pound, quite beyond his means. When he recovered his breath he went away and began at the beginning by making his own ink.

After a long series of experiments he settled upon copper plates as the best for the work, and at the next convention of photographers exhibited a pile of photo-

graphs printed from such plates, in such perfect reproduction of superb originals produced by sun printing that their character was not recognized until he explained it. Then it made a sensation. He had beaten Europe. His process is still used by the United States government and by commercial houses who own it in Boston and Chicago, but, like all his numerous and important inventions, it nettled him scarcely anything. The great hearted and liberal firm of ink dealers, who charged him \$48 per pound for the imported ink, offered him \$85 for the formula by which he produced better inks than the imported.

This matter of photo-mechanical printing is, however, leading us away from our historical resume of the progress of development of photography as a picture making art, into what, though only one of the branches of its application, is nevertheless a very wide field. To return to the main thread.

The colodion process held its own for all photographic work as late as 1871 and is still used with better results than any other for the making of such solid black and white negatives as are used by photo-engravers, tin types, and certain other specific applications, but in the year mentioned Dr. R. L. Maddox brought out in England dry plates coated with gelatine combined with bromide of silver. They were by no means perfect, but their desirability was at once manifest and incited many experimenters to seek improvements upon them. Mr. Burgess, of Peckham, R. Kennett and Charles Bennett—the latter as late as 1879-80—made the chief improvements in the direction of increasing the sensitiveness of the dry plates, in which such success has been eventually attained that now an exposure for the infinitesimal part of a second is as effective as that of half a minute was less than a decade ago. Now dry plates are universally used for portraiture, landscapes, “instantaneous” views, etc.

When the sensitiveness of the dry plates had been perfected in 1880, they were still defective in the very important particular that they would not stand the heat of our climate. At a temperature of 85 degs. their gelatine was liable to “frill,” “blister” and even melt quite off the plate, so that it was necessary in summer to keep them cool with ice. T. C. Roche, after a long and disheartening series of experiments, finally by sheer accident hit upon a gelatine coating that could not be melted off with boiling water or even by the heat of a Bunsen burner, and his discovery is in general use today, without any more benefit to him than any other of his many inventions from which others have reaped great fortunes and he nothing. About the same time that he made this important discovery, or perhaps a little before, Mr. Roche conceived the idea of applying to paper for contact printing or exposing in the solar camera a gelatine emulsion similar to that employed in coating the dry plates. This was for enlargements for crayon work. He was so successful that he produced a paper so sensitive that it could not be used in the solar camera, and had to be worked by artificial light to keep it under control.

Before a large number of photographers assembled in the Cooper Institute he made pictures upon it by the flash of a pinch of gun cotton. The English “platinotype” paper, invented by Mr. Willis, was already in existence, and was acknowledged as giving very fine results, but it was slow, required the use of the solar camera (a very costly instrument) and could not be used on dull days. Mr. Roche's discovery did away with the solar camera altogether, and with his paper the work of enlargement could be done in a cellar by candle light. The importance of it may easily be imagined. But that invention, like all the rest, was clutched from the old man, who is the typical inventor par excellence in his inability to look out for his own interests.

T. C. Roche has had more valuable patents in photography taken out in his name than any other man in the United States, and has freely given away more discoveries than any other. Indeed, it would be correct to say that he has given away all that his rare genius and ability have attained, and others have become wealthy on them while he has grown old and poor in all but the regard in which he is held by the photographic world.

It is worthy of mention as a remarkable fact that in all the United States and Great Britain not an inch of paper is made fit for photographic uses. The world's supply comes altogether from France and Germany and commands a high price. This is something for our many American paper makers to chew upon and reproach themselves for.

It is not apparent why they should not make quite as good a paper of any specific kind as can be produced in Europe. And another fact that goes with it is that only the finest French and Swiss gelatine can be used. Not an ounce that is suitable for the uses of the manufacturer of photographic material is produced in the United States. Cannot some of the big barons of slaughter, out in Chicago, take this hint for the utilization in most profitable fashion of material that they have in excess and so start another “infant industry” that will very promptly stand upon its own feet?

It is hardly worth while to more than recall the hoards of various “types” that were brought out in the early days of photography. Pretty much every able photographer got up some novelty of his own under a peculiar name, for which he, of course, claimed superiority over all others, and very often the same process had different names in different cities.

Thus “ambrotypes,” “ivory types,” “halotypes,” “melanotypes,” “ferrotypes,” etc., came into popular knowledge. They were generally returns from photography in the direction of the daguerotype, in that they were singly produced and not photographic prints from negatives, and while the processes for their production differed in details, the general principle was the same, of under developed negatives converted into positives by opaque backing.

There are now not less than 7,000 professional photographers in the United

States engaged in and dependent mainly upon portrait taking as a business. This is, indeed, deemed a low estimate by some of the dealers in supplies, who presumably have a right to a somewhat authoritative opinion. Then there are about 5,500 engaged in the various processes of photo-mechanical printing, or the preparation of plates and blocks, by photographic aid, for printing, and it is rather singular that so distinct are now those two branches of photography that it is rare to find a person expert in one who is of the slightest service in the other.

In closing this review of the art of sun picture making, merely by the salient points in its history, which is all that space will permit, and bringing it down to the present time, it seems well to present a condensed table of the great steps in progress, showing the advance that has been made in reduction of time of exposure:

1827—Heliography (copper plate and asphalt), Niepce	6 to 8 hours
1829—Daguerotype (copper silver plate), Daguerre	30 minutes
1841—Calotype (iodized silver in paper), Fox-Talbot	3 to 5 minutes
1851—Colodion process (colodion bromo-iodized, with nitrate of silver, on glass; used wet), Scott-Archer	10 to 30 seconds
1879—Gelatine emulsion (bromide of silver and gelatin on glass, used dry)	1 second
1889—Similar gelatine coated plates, extensively sensitive, made in a number of manufacturers	0.01 second

J. H. CONNELLY.

SOCIAL LIFE IN LONDON.

Some of the People Prefer the Mulford Met at a Reception.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, July 18.—At swell London reception introduced to tall gent. Very English. And London English. Head I had lived in California. Was very much interested. To know, you know. About western life. About buffaloes, Indians, “Ingins” scalps, shooting scrapes, lawlessness, bowie knives, horse thief hangings, barroom rows, gambling saloon deaths, man for breakfast, ditto for dinner, and everybody on the cut and shoot. Very thirsty for information. Asked me if I'd ever seen any rough western life. Said “Yes.” A trifle. Seen man killed? “Yes.” Any hung? “Yes.” Very much gratified. But still hungry for more. Froze to me. Drove me into a corner. Flammed. Haved. Hesitated. Embarrassed. Said at last, “Beg pardon, but—but—did you ever kill a man?” Told him “No.” Great mistake. Left me immediately. Disappointed. Hoped in me to find red handed murderer. Disgusted. Hadn't even killed one man. Great waste of opportunity. After so many years in California. Didn't say so. But I knew he felt it. Dropped me. Recommended Americans desiring hearty reception in London circles to kill at least one. Before going abroad. Gives you reputation and standing. Expected of western Americans. Supposed to go about bristling under coat tails with knife and pistol. Full of fights as porcupine of quills.

Talked little with solid Briton. Amusing man. Didn't mean to be. Unconscious humor. Represented British superiority all over. Superior to rest of mankind. Didn't intend to. Couldn't help it. Born in him. Bred in him. Outcome of generations. Acted as if all Americans away from home had done something wrong. Stole. Embarrassed. Run off with wrong woman. Or something. Didn't say so. But acted it. Not necessary for man to tell all he thinks to think it and assert it. Inferred from solid Briton's sentiments that our judges were corrupt, courts a farce, trials a mockery. That money could buy law, legislation, lawyers and love, that from Maine to Texas we were a bad lot, helter skelter loose, lawless, unprincipled, lost sinners and lost sheepley. Acknowledged solid Briton to be right in spots. Some large spots. Didn't tell him so. Didn't talk back. Took implied national censure meekly. Didn't tell him I'd found large cheating and small cheating in England—abuses so old they'd forgotten they were abuses, legal and legislative frauds so well rubbed in they passed for sound currency, rotten provision in English army and navy contracts, men starved on such account, powder so poor 'twould hardly burn, and marrying for money rule in high life. But to tell what good? Similar sins on our side. Pots calling kettles black don't make 'em any whiter. Left solid Briton still satisfied that England was the home, the nub, of honesty, honor, purity, solidity and everything else really respectable and at present real fountain head of Christianity, which, though founded in Palestine, had been greatly repaired, restored and improved by the Westminster catechism, the thirty-nine articles and the house of lords.

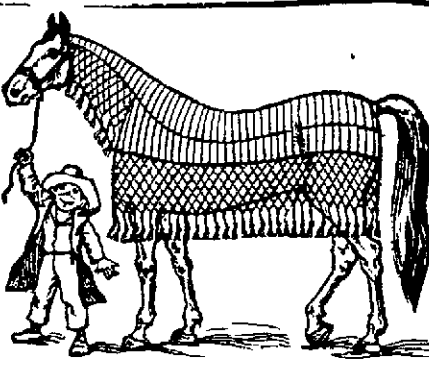
Rest of planet sort of back yard, filled with refuse, pig pens, kitchen scullions, crazy Frenchmen, gabbling Italians, drawing Yankies, old pots, old pans, weeds, briars and brambles. Left him happy in belief that England is real garden of Eden, warmed by coal and run by steam power, that Eve was Englishwoman and invented roast beef, beer and plum pudding.

Large percentage of ladies at reception seemed suspicious. Took to wall. Vegetation. Appear regularly. Man seldom approaches 'em. Yet persevering anglers in streams man hasn't been caught in for years. Hops. Faint hopes. Badly treated by men. Totally neglected. Indecent masculine English haste to rush to youth and beauty. In crowd. Spinners look on. Gallantry all around. But not a drop for them. Passed by. On outer side. No good, gallant Samaritan to bind up heart wounds. All Levites. Higher social scale more numerous than lower. More scarce the marrying man. Not so bad among lower classes. More pairing off among them. For better or worse. Generally worse. Still some compensation in poverty and low caste. Greater chance of having “Mrs.” prefixed to name at some time of life. Saved from disgrace of “Miss” after 30. Empty honor in two cases out of three. Other third doubtful.

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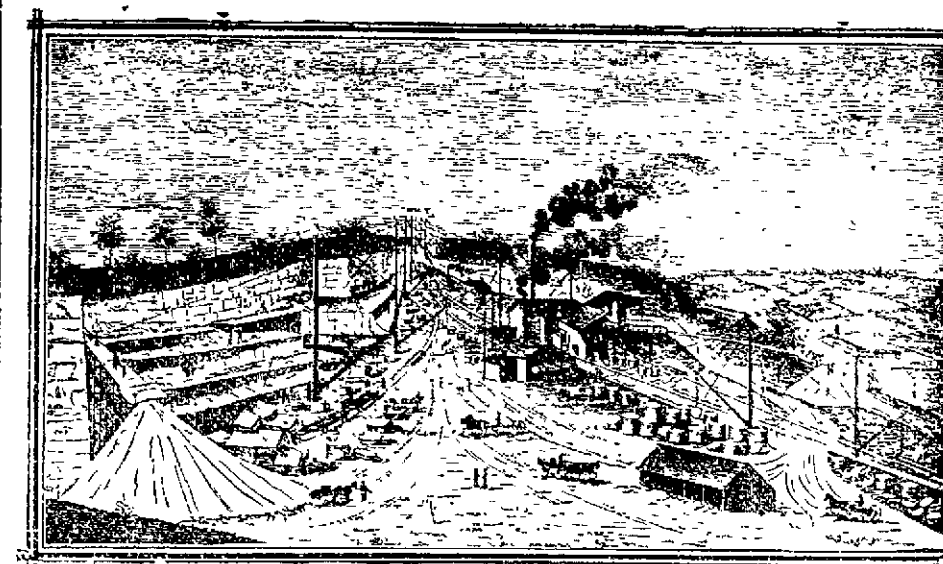
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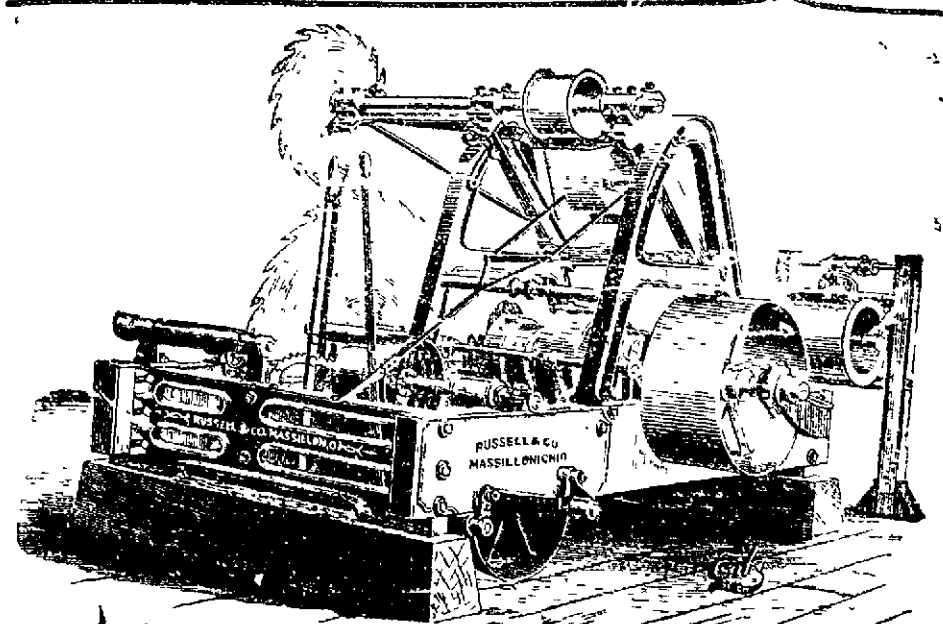
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